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Report Number: CI2021-0021

Report Name: Fresh Deciduous Fruit Annual

Country: Chile

Post: Santiago

Report Category: Fresh Deciduous Fruit

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Report Highlights:

In MY2021/22, as production bounces back from decline caused by heavy rain during the MY2020/21 harvest, Post projects that table grape production will increase by 22 percent, totaling 805,000 metric tons. FAS Santiago expects exports to also increase by 22.9 percent, reaching 645,000MT. Since planted area is projected to remain unchanged, Post projects apple production and exports to remain flat in MY2021/22, totaling 1,090,000 MT and 637,000 MT, respectively. Post projects Chile's MY2021/22 fresh pear production at 217,000 MT (6.9 percent decrease) and exports at 112,000 MT (6.7 percent decrease) due to a declining trend in planted area.

Commodities: Grapes, Table, Fresh

Table 1: Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics

Grapes, Fresh Table	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
Chile	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HA)	47834	47834	45489	45489	0	45400
Area Harvested (HA)	46000	46000	44000	44000	0	44000
Commercial Production (MT)	780000	780000	615000	660000	0	805000
Non-Comm. Production (MT)	4600	4600	4700	4700	0	5000
Production (MT)	784600	784600	619700	664700	0	810000
Imports (MT)	600	600	300	300	0	300
Total Supply (MT)	785200	785200	620000	665000	0	810300
Fresh Dom. Consumption (MT)	180200	180200	110000	140000	0	165300
Exports (MT)	605000	605000	510000	525000	0	645000
Withdrawal From Market (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (MT)	785200	785200	620000	665000	0	810300
(HA), (MT)						

Source: Post estimates

Production:

For MY2021/22 Post estimates table grape production will increase by 22 percent reaching 805,000 metric tons. The rebound in production is associated with increased production from new varieties planted in recent years and a return to more normalized climatic conditions.

In MY2020/21 rainfall during the last week of January 2021 damaged the table grape crop that was ready for harvest in the central region of the country, specifically in the regions of Valparaíso, Metropolitana, and O'Higgins. As a result, production dropped by 15.3 percent, reaching only 664,700 metric tons. Moreover, revenues for producers in general were lower than initial expectations, due to quality problems caused from excess moisture on the fruit.

Table grape planted area has been in decline for the past 10 marketing years because margins are very low, especially for traditional varieties which are no longer appealing to consumers (see Figure 1). Drought is also a problem that has caused a decline in productivity and thus a decrease in total table grape production volume for the past 12 years.

A recent issue is the increasing difficulty that producers have in finding workers to perform critical tasks for table grape production and export. Tasks such as pruning, harvest, selection, and packing are all done by hand. Although there are many factors that explain the lack of workers, it is mostly attributed to travel restrictions and quarantines that were adopted to fight the COVID 19 pandemic. Many of the workers hired for the harvest and packing season are temporary workers that travel from other regions or countries.

Table grape producers face many challenges, such as sustainable management, irrigation efficiency, variety selection, and crop protection against rain or wind. Sustainability is a key aspect in terms of production because consumers from export markets are concerned about how their food is produced. Variety selection is also important since it relates directly to the quality

of table grapes, which need to be able to travel to foreign markets and arrive in good condition. For the past decade, table grape producers have traded traditional varieties for more modern, productive seedless varieties. These varieties are also more appealing to consumers. Now, orchards with new varieties are beginning to produce, pushing up overall production volume.

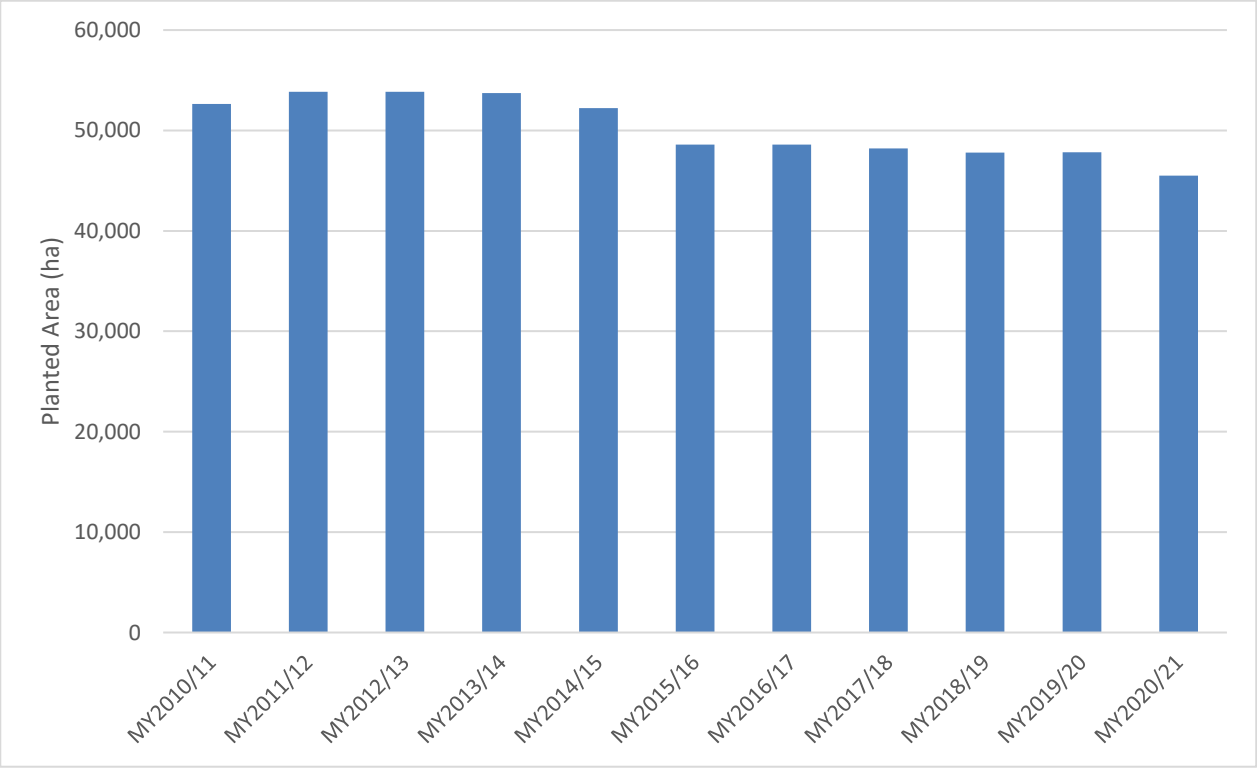
Table 2: Table Grape Planted Area by Region MY2020/21 (hectares)

Region	Planted Area (ha)	Share (%)	Variation* (%)
Atacama	6,836	15%	-11.8%
Coquimbo	8,159	18%	-6.5%
Valparaíso	9,970	22%	-10.9%
Metropolitana	6,848	15%	-14.1%
O'Higgins	13,435	30%	8.7%
Maule	241	1%	16.7%
Total	**45,489**	**100%**	-4.9%

**Variation of planted area is measured every third year; data provided are last available.*

Source: Based on data from ODEPA

Figure 1: Table Grape Planted Area (hectares)



Source: ODEPA, 2021

Consumption:

Post estimates that in MY2021/22 consumption will reach 165,300 MT, which represents 20.4 percent of production. This will represent an 18 percent increase in consumption over MY2020/21, following an increase in table grape supply for domestic consumption. MY2020/21 consumption declined due to the decrease in table grape production and lower supply of table grapes for domestic consumption.

Trade:

In MY2020/21 table grapes exports decreased by 13.1 percent in volume totaling 525,419 MT (data until August). This decrease in export volume is attributed mainly to the decline in production from the damage caused by rainfall in January 2021. Table grape export value declined by 10.8 percent totaling $826.1 million. Additionally, the grapes that were exported did not arrive to export markets in good condition, many of the grapes were rotten and had to be re-packed upon arrival, thus decreasing revenues for exporters significantly.

Table 3: Table Grape Export Volume to the World (MT)

Partner Country	Marketing Year			Year to Date		
	MY2018/19 (MT)	MY2019/20 (MT)	Variation (%)	Nov 2019 - Aug 2020 (MT)	Nov 2020 - Aug 2021 (MT)	Variation (%)
The World	654,516	604,561	-7.6%	604,543	525,419	-13.1%
United States	295,149	275,495	-6.7%	275,495	254,811	-7.5%
China	106,391	111,819	5.1%	111,819	78,117	-30.1%
Netherlands	29,946	35,308	17.9%	35,308	28,030	-20.6%
South Korea	41,129	24,491	-40.5%	24,474	23,222	-5.1%
United Kingdom	24,641	26,606	8.0%	26,606	18,175	-31.7%
Russia	11,318	11,002	-2.8%	11,002	14,038	27.6%
Japan	13,548	12,308	-9.2%	12,308	11,535	-6.3%
Canada	15,659	16,398	4.7%	16,398	10,892	-33.6%
Spain	9,073	7,903	-12.9%	7,903	9,489	20.1%
Indonesia	8,004	2,098	-73.8%	2,098	9,392	347.7%
Mexico	15,839	13,709	-13.4%	13,709	9,112	-33.5%
Ecuador	8,212	9,625	17.2%	9,625	9,011	-6.4%
Saudi Arabia	6,650	7,052	6.0%	7,052	4,302	-39.0%
Portugal	4,789	3,805	-20.5%	3,805	3,888	2.2%
Brazil	9,170	4,943	-46.1%	4,943	3,873	-21.6%
Others	54,998	41,999	-23.6%	41,998	37,532	-10.6%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

For MY2022/22, Post estimates that table grape exports will total 645,000 MT, a 22.8 percent increase over MY2020/21. This estimate assumes production will bounce back after the setback caused by the rainfall in January 2021.

The United States remains the main market for Chilean table grape exports accounting for 48.5 percent of Chilean table grape exports. In MY2020/21, table grape exports to the United States totaled 254,811 MT a 7.5 percent decrease over MY2019/20 (See Table 3).

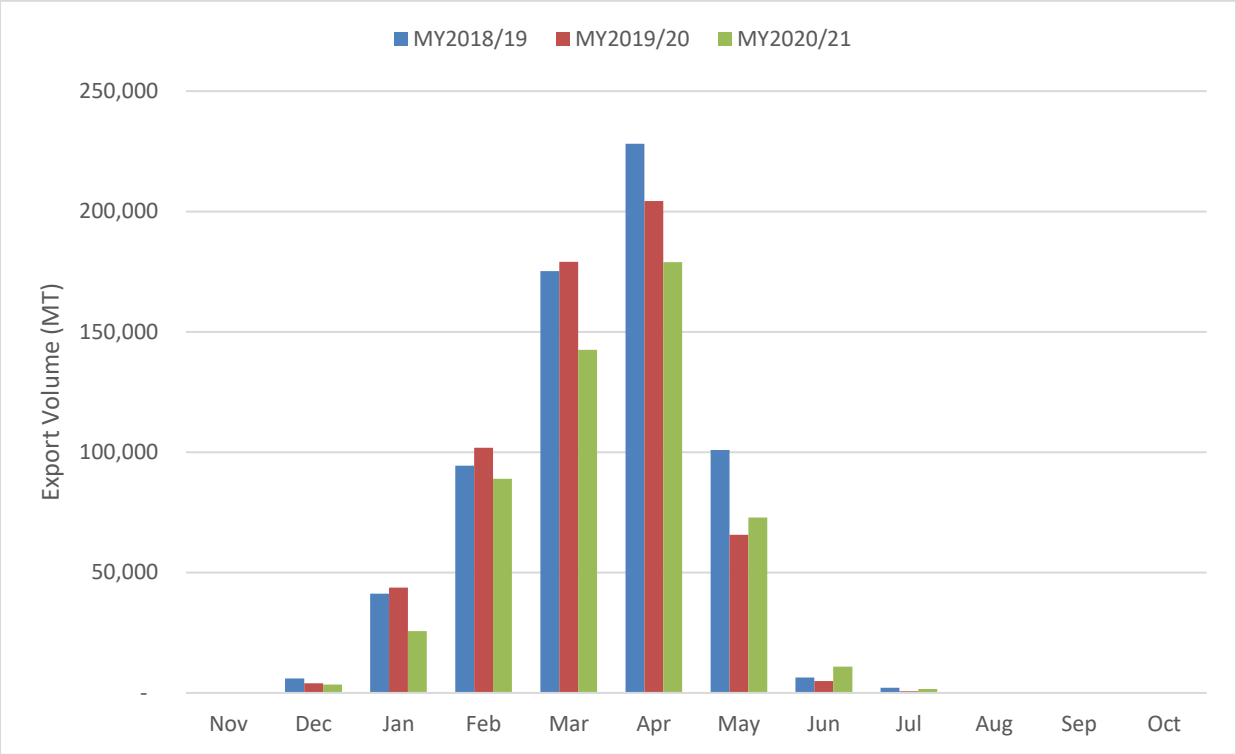
China is the second market for Chilean grapes, totaling 78,117 MT in MY2020/21 a 30.1 percent decline over MY2019/20. This decline is attributed to the quality of the fruit that was damaged by rainfall. Much of this product was not good enough to travel from Chile to a distant market like China and arrive with the required firmness and overall quality.

Table 4: Table Grape Export Value to the World (USD)

Partner Country	Marketing Year			Year to Date		
	MY2018/19 (USD)	MY2019/20 (USD)	Variation (%)	Nov 2019 - Aug 2020 (USD)	Nov 2020 - Aug 2021 (USD)	Variation (%)
The World	952,780,911	926,221,114	-2.8%	926,188,714	826,181,079	-10.8%
United States	393,976,002	382,436,706	-2.9%	382,436,706	366,608,621	-4.1%
China	154,732,212	186,676,292	20.6%	186,676,292	131,502,991	-29.6%
South Korea	84,320,451	56,577,540	-32.9%	56,545,140	53,868,037	-4.7%
Netherlands	36,191,878	45,295,153	25.2%	45,295,153	37,904,086	-16.3%
United Kingdom	40,549,099	44,060,556	8.7%	44,060,556	29,549,365	-32.9%
Canada	23,179,142	24,915,288	7.5%	24,915,288	23,442,866	-5.9%
Russia	16,508,118	16,744,751	1.4%	16,744,751	20,961,924	25.2%
Japan	20,758,452	22,521,017	8.5%	22,521,017	20,838,279	-7.5%
Spain	14,052,125	13,217,362	-5.9%	13,217,362	16,293,201	23.3%
Ecuador	12,679,786	15,163,986	19.6%	15,163,986	14,451,363	-4.7%
Mexico	25,053,079	22,721,460	-9.3%	22,721,460	14,074,790	-38.1%
Indonesia	11,737,714	3,137,405	-73.3%	3,137,405	13,779,387	339.2%
Saudi Arabia	10,472,567	11,138,919	6.4%	11,138,919	7,059,559	-36.6%
Taiwan	7,452,574	9,883,607	32.6%	9,883,607	6,351,691	-35.7%
Portugal	6,195,353	5,368,346	-13.3%	5,368,346	6,020,558	12.1%
Others	94,922,359	66,362,726	-30.1%	66,362,726	63,474,361	-4.4%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

Figure 2: Table Grape Export Volume by Month (Metric Tons)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

Policy:

The Chilean Ministry of Agriculture through the Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG) are implementing the 2021/22 National Program for the control of Grapevine Moth (*Lobesia botrana*). SAG's control actions are mandatory for all table grapes (*Vitis vinifera*) throughout the areas producing table grapes in Chile.

European grapevine moth was eradicated from the United States in 2016 and is a serious pest concern. Chile is currently exporting table grapes to the United States using methyl bromide fumigation. The current methyl bromide fumigation notably decreases the product quality and shelf life. In 2014, Chile's Ministry of Agriculture presented a plan to control and eradicate European grapevine moth and asked USDA to consider importing table grapes from certain Chilean regions (Coquimbo and Atacama regions) under a systems approach. Under a systems approach, Chilean table grape exports will arrive in better condition. Chile's request to export table grapes to the United States under systems approach is still pending USDA-APHIS review.

Commodities: Apples, Fresh

Table 5: Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics

Apples, Fresh	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2020		Jan 2021		Jan 2022	
Chile	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HA)	32371	32371	32314	32314	0	32300
Area Harvested (HA)	31300	31300	31300	31300	0	31300
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	34430	34430	34430	34430	0	34400
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	2400	2400	2400	2400	0	2400
Total Trees (1000 TREES)	36830	36830	36830	36830	0	36800
Commercial Production (MT)	1115000	1115000	1095000	1085000	0	1080000
Non-Comm. Production (MT)	9000	9000	10000	10000	0	10000
Production (MT)	1124000	1124000	1105000	1095000	0	1090000
Imports (MT)	2900	2900	2000	3000	0	3000
Total Supply (MT)	1126900	1126900	1107000	1098000	0	1093000
Domestic Consumption (MT)	466900	466900	457000	458000	0	456000
Exports (MT)	660000	660000	650000	640000	0	637000
Withdrawal From Market (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (MT)	1126900	1126900	1107000	1098000	0	1093000
(HA), (1000 TREES), (MT)						

Source: Post estimates

Production:

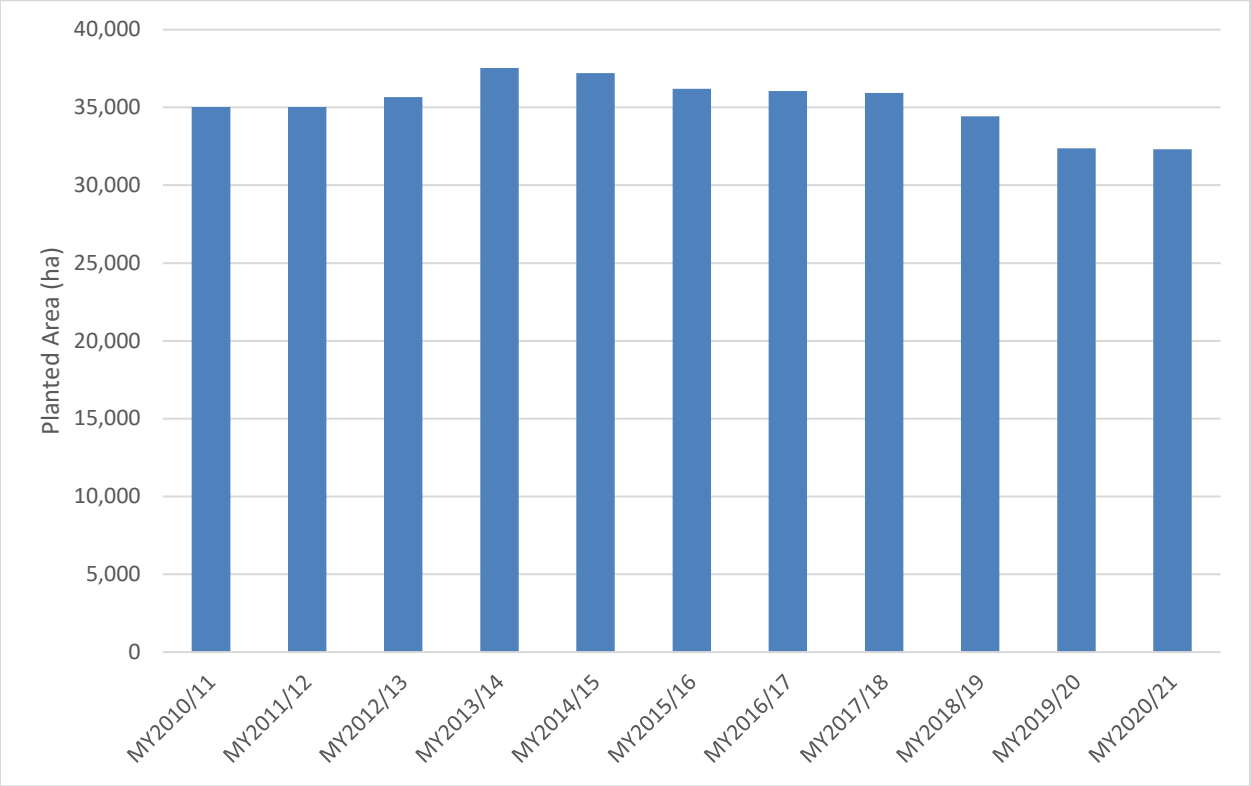
For MY2021/22, Post estimates apple planted area to remain flat at 32,300 hectares. Producers are renewing current apple orchards with new varieties, but planted area is not increasing significantly due to competition from other fruit crops that are more profitable. Some of the new apple varieties in Chile are Brookfield Gala, Pink Lady, Rosy Glow, Ambrosia, Modi, and Buckeye.

The Maule region, in the central-south part of the country, holds 60.8 percent of the apple planted area in Chile. The O'Higgins region, immediately to the north of Maule, holds 23.9 percent of the planted area. However, since fruit producers are shifting to more profitable crops such as cherries or walnuts, planted area in these two regions decreased in the past three marketing years (see Table 6). Additionally, these regions have been heavily affected by drought. In August 2021, the Chilean Government declared these regions under a state of agricultural emergency due to drought.

Planted area Araucanía region, which holds 9.5 percent of the planted area, grew by 10.6 percent in the past three market years. Producers in Araucania region, in the southern part of the country, have found apples to be a good alternative to other crops, since there is high water availability and apple trees adapt well to the climate conditions in that region.

For MY2021/22 Post projects production to remain flat and total 1,090,000 MT (See Table 5) since planted area is projected to remain unchanged. Post bases this projection considering the drought problems that Chile is facing in the apple production regions and assuming no unexpected meteorological events.

Figure 3: Apple Planted Area (hectares)



Source: ODEPA, 2021.

Table 6: Apple Planted Area by Region MY2020/21 (hectares)

Region	Planted Area (hectares)	Share (%)	Variation* (%)
Valparaíso	144	0.4%	-4.1%
Metropolitana	83	0.3%	-38.0%
O'Higgins	7,734	23.9%	-16.3%
Maule	19,637	60.8%	-11.0%
Ñuble	1,004	3.1%	8.7%
Biobío	623	1.9%	-2.2%
La Araucanía	3,061	9.5%	10.6%
Los Ríos	8	0.0%	-8.2%
Los Lagos	15	0.0%	-
Aysén	4	0.0%	4.4%
Total	**32,314**	**100.0%**	

**Variation of planted area is measured every third year; data provided are last available.*

Source: ODEPA, 2021.

Consumption:

Since production will remain flat, in MY2021/22, Post estimates domestic consumption of apples (including fresh and processed) will total 456,000 metric tons, which represents 42 percent of the total commercial apple production. Since the fruit have a long post-harvest life and are readily available, Chileans consume apples often and throughout the year. Using cold storage and advanced environmental controls apples can be stored for up to eight months. In the offseason, around December, Chile imports apples from the United States for domestic consumption.

Policy:

No new policy developments to report.

Trade:

Post estimates Chilean apple exports in the forecast year to reach 637,000 MT, nearly unchanged from MY2020/21. Forecast trade follows the current production trend closely. In MY2020/21 (data until August), Chilean apple exports totaled 546,193 MT, a 3.7 percent decrease from MY2019/20.

Table 7: Apple Export Volume to the World (MT)

Partner Country	Marketing Year			Year to Date		
	MY2018/19 (MT)	MY2019/20 (MT)	Variation (%)	Jan - Aug 2020 (MT)	Jan - Aug 2021 (MT)	Variation (%)
The World	673,729	659,875	-2.1%	567,166	546,193	-3.7%
United States	78,662	52,841	-32.8%	51,977	59,031	13.6%
India	42,478	20,643	-51.4%	20,643	56,153	172.0%
Colombia	74,332	74,158	-0.2%	53,146	52,304	-1.6%
Netherlands	35,709	41,452	16.1%	40,826	46,952	15.0%
Ecuador	48,179	52,705	9.4%	40,645	37,986	-6.5%
Saudi Arabia	38,073	51,875	36.3%	51,757	34,494	-33.4%
Taiwan	42,015	38,964	-7.3%	36,079	28,136	-22.0%
United Kingdom	27,199	29,810	9.6%	28,791	27,695	-3.8%
Germany	18,880	21,505	13.9%	20,761	24,931	20.1%
Peru	40,604	41,860	3.1%	27,081	21,935	-19.0%
France	15,172	15,503	2.2%	14,981	16,939	13.1%
Bolivia	19,569	20,869	6.6%	12,640	11,048	-12.6%
Canada	18,133	9,293	-48.8%	9,251	10,887	17.7%
Russia	17,979	26,121	45.3%	25,955	10,223	-60.6%
Guatemala	9,619	7,451	-22.5%	5,600	10,150	81.3%
Brazil	19,913	47,885	140.5%	29,417	9,126	-69.0%
Others	127,213	106,940	-15.9%	97,616	88,203	-9.6%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

Chilean apple exports are diversified. In MY 2020/21, Chile exported apples to 66 different countries. The top market is the United States, where Chile exported 59,031 MT, a 13.6 percent increase over MY2019/20 (see Table 7). The second market is India, where exports increased by 172 percent and totaled 56,163 MT. Exports to Colombia, which has historically been a top market for Chilean apples, totaled 52,304 MT, making it the third market in MY2020/21.

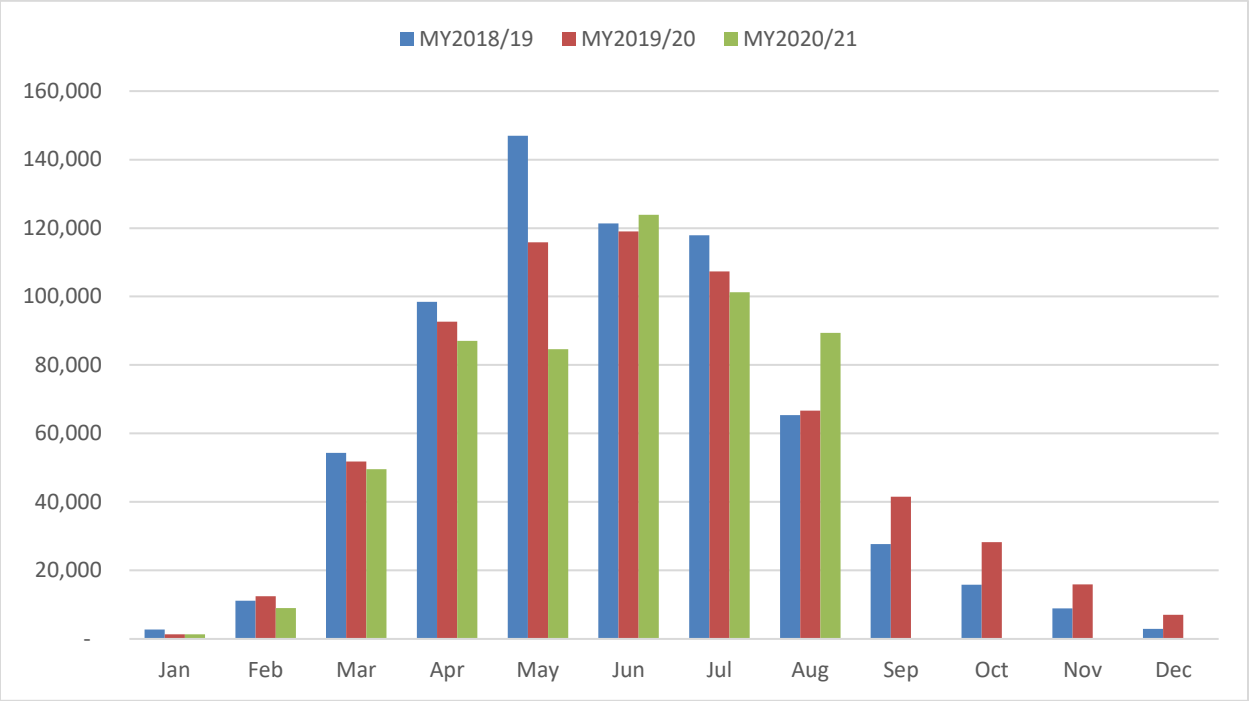
Post estimates that the MY2020/21 apple harvest and export process advanced slower than MY2019/20 due to the decrease of workers and the logistic challenges imposed by measures related to COVID-19. Figure 4 shows a recovery in exports in August 2021. Apple exporters can store apples and wait for better market conditions, since apples can endure a longer storage time than other fruit. For MY2021/22, Post does not expect a large shift in trade volumes since logistics and shipments are normalizing and exporters are planning accordingly.

Table 8: Apple Export Value to the World (USD)

Partner Country	Marketing year			Year to Date		
	MY2018/19 (USD)	MY2019/20 (USD)	Variation (%)	Jan - Aug 2020 (USD)	Jan - Aug 2021 (USD)	Variation (%)
The World	602,882,263	568,584,995	-5.7%	491,723,111	500,253,211	1.7%
United States	85,885,526	59,247,479	-31.0%	58,277,618	66,007,478	13.3%
Colombia	66,532,109	64,724,614	-2.7%	44,214,501	48,141,267	8.9%
Netherlands	30,753,260	37,219,073	21.0%	36,693,723	44,574,407	21.5%
India	31,884,990	15,652,391	-50.9%	15,652,391	44,473,489	184.1%
Saudi Arabia	33,351,430	46,261,905	38.7%	46,148,289	30,875,840	-33.1%
Ecuador	36,487,293	38,500,026	5.5%	29,148,355	28,936,091	-0.7%
United Kingdom	27,132,238	28,343,967	4.5%	27,182,949	27,204,546	0.1%
Taiwan	43,234,419	37,934,380	-12.3%	34,233,339	26,193,234	-23.5%
Germany	17,186,961	18,648,339	8.5%	17,909,320	22,937,607	28.1%
France	15,019,446	14,761,744	-1.7%	14,256,955	16,490,883	15.7%
Peru	28,577,117	29,471,879	3.1%	18,772,560	16,153,396	-14.0%
Canada	19,765,688	9,328,960	-52.8%	9,284,792	11,851,325	27.6%
Guatemala	9,525,117	6,573,975	-31.0%	4,887,999	9,717,799	98.8%
Russia	15,158,423	20,373,989	34.4%	20,263,451	8,674,026	-57.2%
Brazil	17,238,145	36,586,530	112.2%	22,277,404	8,349,401	-62.5%
Others	125,150,101	104,955,744	-16.1%	92,519,465	89,672,422	-3.1%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

Figure 4: Apple Export Volume by Month (Metric Tons)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

Commodities: Pears, Fresh

Table 9: Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Pears, Fresh	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2020		Jan 2021		Jan 2022	
Chile	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HA)	7272	7272	6950	6950	0	6700
Area Harvested (HA)	7250	7250	6700	6700	0	6500
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	7500	7500	7000	7000	0	6600
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	900	900	1000	1000	0	1100
Total Trees (1000 TREES)	8400	8400	8000	8000	0	7700
Commercial Production (MT)	220000	220000	200000	231000	0	215000
Non-Comm. Production (MT)	2000	2000	2000	2000	0	2000
Production (MT)	222000	222000	202000	233000	0	217000
Imports (MT)	800	800	500	500	0	500
Total Supply (MT)	222800	222800	202500	233500	0	217500
Domestic Consumption (MT)	108800	108800	96500	113500	0	105500
Exports (MT)	114000	114000	106000	120000	0	112000
Withdrawal From Market (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (MT)	222800	222800	202500	233500	0	217500
(HA), (1000 TREES), (MT)						

Source: Post estimates

Production:

In MY2020/21, planted area is projected to decrease to 6,700 ha, following the reduction trend observed since MY2017/18 (See Figure 5). The O'Higgins and Maule regions hold 91.6 percent of the pear planted area in Chile. However, planted are in these two regions decreased in the past three marketing years (see Table 10). Post does not expect a shift in this declining trend since pear production and export has faced difficulties due to a series of factors. Some of these factors are the difficulties of finding alternative markets for varieties such as Abate Fetel or Coscia; problems in post-harvest, such as limited shelf life or the high susceptibility to physical damage during transportation; and the overall low margins for pear producers.

Despite the declining trend in planted area, MY2020/21 production increased by 5.0 percent over MY2019/20 totaling 233,000 metric tons. This increase was explained by favorable climatic conditions during the winter and spring. The unexpected rainfall in January 2021 did not harm pears as it did other fruit crops that were near their harvest time (i.e., table grapes). Considering the declining trend in planted area, Post projects Chile's MY2021/22 fresh pear production to decrease by 6.9 percent and total 217,000 MT (see Table 9).

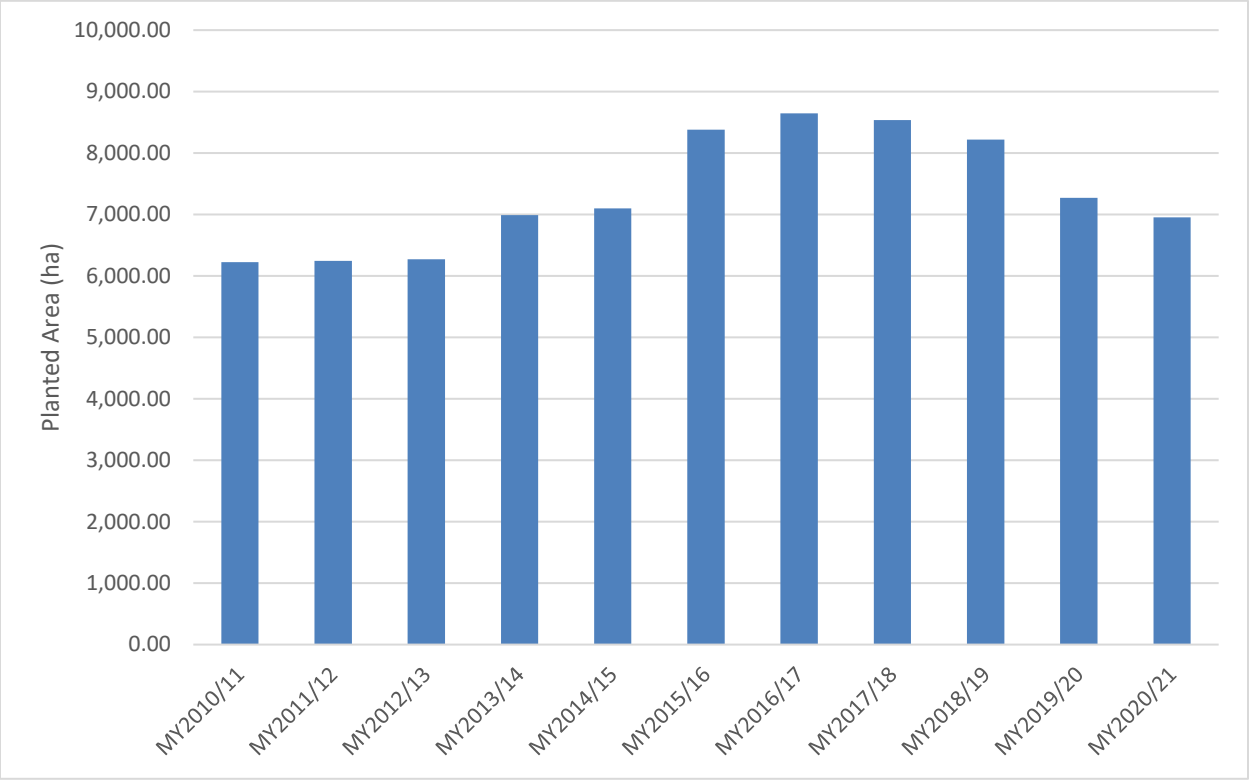
Consumption:

In MY2020/21, Post estimates domestic consumption of pears at 105,500 MT following the decrease in production (includes fresh domestic consumption and for further processing), which represents 48.6 percent of pear production. Pear consumption responds to consumer preferences, and some varieties, such as Abate Fetel, have not found a good response from Chilean consumers. Additionally, pear post-harvest life is limited compared to apples and handling is complicated since pears are delicate and more susceptible to damage during transport.

Policy

No new policy developments to report.

Figure 5: Pear Planted Area (hectares)



Source: ODEPA, 2021

Table 10: Pear Planted Area by Region MY2020/21 (hectares)

Region	Planted Area (ha)	Share (%)	Variation (%)
Arica y Parinacota	0.1	0.0%	-81.5%
Coquimbo	12	0.2%	-72.5%
Valparaíso	40	0.6%	-61.5%
Metropolitana	480	6.9%	-35.0%
O'Higgins	4,505	64.8%	-6.0%
Maule	1,859	26.8%	-32.2%
Ñuble	40	0.6%	0.0%
Biobío	11	0.2%	-54.2%
La Araucanía	4	0.1%	-77.5%
Aysén	0.1	0.0%	-70.0%
Total	**6,950**	**100.0%**	

Source: ODEPA, 2021

Trade:

For MY2021/22, Post estimates pear exports to decrease by 6.7 percent and total 112,000 MT due to the decrease in pear planted area and lower production volume projected by Post.

In MY2020/21 (data until August) Chile increased exports by 6.8 percent, totaling 114,915 MT (see Table 11). This increase in exports was due to the increase in pear production and because Chile was able to position pears in foreign markets, despite the difficulties in commercialization that come from consumer preferences. Chile's main market for fresh pear exports are Italy, Russia, and the Netherlands. Exports to Italy increased by 29.6 percent totaling 18,649 MT and exports to Russia increased by 15.6 percent totaling 13,418 MT. Exports to Italy are of Abate Fetel and Coscia varieties. Russia is one of the markets where the Abate Fetel variety has received good acceptance and where Chile is currently expanding its pear exports.

Table 11: Pear Export Volume to the World (MT)

Partner Country	Marketing Year			Year to Date		
	MY2018/19 (MT)	MY2019/20 (MT)	Variation (%)	Jan - Aug 2020 (MT)	Jan - Aug 2021 (MT)	Variation (%)
The World	131,531	113,954	-13.4%	107,635	114,915	6.8%
Italy	12,513	14,394	15.0%	14,394	18,649	29.6%
Russia	20,032	11,672	-41.7%	11,604	13,418	15.6%
Netherlands	13,080	12,716	-2.8%	12,716	12,650	-0.5%
Colombia	21,345	18,676	-12.5%	15,081	12,043	-20.1%
Ecuador	11,632	9,446	-18.8%	8,657	8,675	0.2%
United States	9,921	9,206	-7.2%	9,206	8,492	-7.8%
Spain	5,564	5,279	-5.1%	5,279	7,643	44.8%
Peru	11,620	8,742	-24.8%	7,509	6,541	-12.9%
Germany	4,224	5,060	19.8%	5,060	3,839	-24.1%
China	1,794	2,541	41.6%	2,541	2,497	-1.7%
Saudi Arabia	2,379	2,297	-3.4%	2,297	2,436	6.1%
Mexico	1,558	1,279	-17.9%	1,197	2,353	96.6%
India	72	155	115.3%	155	1,657	969.0%
Brazil	3,210	1,620	-49.5%	1,506	1,654	9.8%
Belgium	1,333	989	-25.8%	989	1,517	53.4%
Others	11,254	9,882	-12.2%	9,444	10,851	14.9%

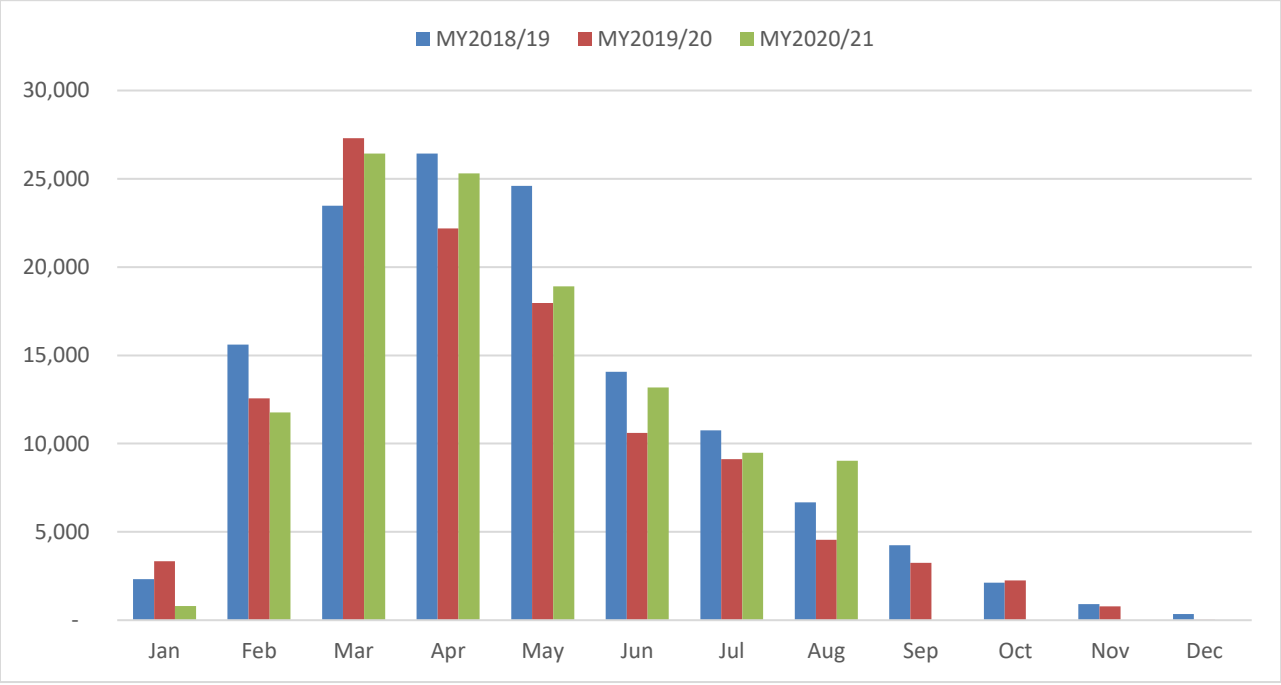
Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

Table 12: Pear Export Value to the World (USD)

Partner Country	Marketing Year			Year to Date		
	MY2018/19 (USD)	MY2019/20 (USD)	Variation (%)	Jan - Aug 2020 (USD)	Jan - Aug 2021 (USD)	Variation (%)
The World	124,253,189	109,426,528	-11.9%	103,416,478	113,360,723	9.6%
Italy	12,111,345	13,776,978	13.8%	13,776,978	19,405,055	40.9%
Netherlands	13,009,079	13,460,683	3.5%	13,460,683	13,982,155	3.9%
Russia	20,144,880	12,297,762	-39.0%	12,234,752	13,892,611	13.6%
Colombia	20,610,441	17,768,052	-13.8%	14,155,263	12,252,004	-13.4%
Spain	6,049,774	5,703,585	-5.7%	5,703,585	7,457,034	30.7%
United States	8,684,483	7,729,322	-11.0%	7,729,322	7,397,158	-4.3%
Ecuador	9,983,909	8,192,098	-17.9%	7,388,196	7,368,581	-0.3%
Peru	7,998,836	6,364,392	-20.4%	5,446,518	4,927,739	-9.5%
Germany	3,666,130	4,934,175	34.6%	4,934,175	3,313,144	-32.9%
China	2,123,065	2,836,696	33.6%	2,836,696	2,814,957	-0.8%
Saudi Arabia	2,862,291	2,662,032	-7.0%	2,662,032	2,731,065	2.6%
Mexico	1,292,637	1,091,814	-15.5%	1,011,734	2,185,807	116.0%
India	73,929	143,353	93.9%	143,353	1,666,425	1062.5%
Brazil	3,220,830	1,645,348	-48.9%	1,543,786	1,626,817	5.4%
Panama	1,999,029	1,309,400	-34.5%	1,156,622	1,415,438	22.4%
Others	10,422,531	9,510,838	-8.7%	9,232,783	10,924,733	18.3%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

Figure 6: Pear Export Volume by Month (Metric Tons)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

Attachments:

No Attachments